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From the GENERAL EVENING POST.

THE underwritten truly ſenſible epiſtle was wrote by a Court-Governeſs to a beautiful young lady of about eighteen years of age, and unmarried, and poſſeſſed of a plentiful fortune at her own diſpoſal.

DEAR MISS,

The charms with which heaven has bleſſed you while they delight the eye, make me tremble for you hereafter. Beauty has often been the rock on which virtue has ſplit, when due care has not been taken to enrich the mind with ſufficient means to protect it in all the viciſſitudes of life. A ſplendid fortune is ever attended by luxury, whoſe companion is coquetry. The adoration of the men, and their perpetual adulations to our ſex, are often too pleaſing to our vanity; and by liſtening to a number, the heart is uncertain in its determinations; and one inſenſibly gives up to a crowd that reputation which we fear to truſt with one ſingle perſon, and which ought to be dearer to us than one's life.

Again, poverty, misfortunes, and a life imbitterred by continual vexations, are not leſs fatal to virtue—Such a woman is apt to make uſe of her beauty to ſubdue her enemies, and to procure her friends in time of need—She meets, it is probable, with dangerous conſolers, and her honour even become a ſacrifice to gratitude.

To prevent theſe diſaſtrous accidents, wiſdom is the only means; but endeavour to be wiſe without affectation—Wiſdom does not require ſo much outward ſhew as inward ſeverity. Be prudent without being a prude; let your modeſty be accompanied with gaiety, and your neceſſary reſerve with good nature. Let your philoſophy be chriſtian. Be affable and obliging to all; intimate with but few. Pity the misfortunes which you are in no proſpect of feeling. Behave without too much ſubmiſſion to your *equals*, and without pride to your *inferiors*. Be always ready to comfort the diſtreſſed of all conditions—Do nothing but what is worthy of praiſe, without aiming at applauſe. The oſtentation of a good action often eclipſes the glory which it would otherwiſe deſerve.

If you ſhall hereafter be bleſt with a good huſband, endeavour to make the bleſſing permanent by your love, virtue, and a generous confidence: but ſhould your lot be ſo unhappy as to have your mind torn and diſtracted with the agonies of domeſtic jars, look out for friends who have a greater regard for your virtue than your beauty; by that means, if you get no relief, ſeek it from him alone that can extricate us out of the deepeſt diſtreſs. In patience poſſeſs your ſoul—If you love your huſband pationately, and he is ungrateful enough not to make ſuitable returns to your tenderneſs, endeavour to conquer his ill humour with mildneſs, complaiſance, and a blameleſs conduct; for, be aſſured, jealouſy, ſullenneſs, a peeviſh melancholy, or continual reproaches and brawling, will never regain a heart liable to wandreing. If the match be diſproportionate, and your huſband happens to be very agreeable in his humour, but the contrary in his perſon, never ceaſe endeavouring to conquer your diſlike; remember the beauties of the mind are moſt amiable. And, if you chance to be equally indifferent to each other, let not that draw you into irregularities. —Shun the opportunities of finding in another the charms which are wanting in your huſband; and permit the force of duty to ſupply the defects of love. It is in ſuch circumſtances as theſe that it is difficult to preſerve one's virtue; but then it is at theſe times that it is moſt requiſite, and appears with the greater luſtre.

A woman perfectly happy, who is not wanting in her duty, is eſteemed without being praiſed; becauſe, having no complaint, ſhe has no pretence for doing otherwiſe: but a woman that is unfortunate and wiſe, ſeems even to exceed expectation.

The virgin or the widow-ſtate alſo ſeems to me as much, or more, expoſed to danger.---A young woman, left without father or mother, and entirely miſtreſs of her actions, cannot be too circumſpect---She takes no ſtep without endangering her reputation: If ſhe keeps a great deal of company, ſhe is immediately ſtigmatiſed with the name of coquette; if ſhe confines herſelf to the converſation of a few ſelect friends, ſhe is ſuſpected of carrying on ſome private intrigue.

If you marry, and are left a widow, avoid the example of thoſe women who think, becauſe they have nobody to whom they are obliged to be accountable for what they do, they may with ſafety abandon themſelves to an irregular conduct; believing, that under the umbrage of their crape they may conceal the looſe inclination of their hearts. A widow aught to be more nice in her behaviour than either a wife or a maid: the ſtate ſhe has paſſed through ſhould make her obſerve a greater decorum, ſince ſhe ought to reſume the modeſty and innocence of a maid, with the knowledge of a wife. Wiſdom muſt be her inſeparable guide, or ſhe will be liable to cenſure, and expoſed to the greateſt dangers in the cauſe of virtue.

PRUDENTIA.

REFLECTIONS on NIGHT,

Night is fair Virtue's immemorial Friend.
NIGHT THOUGHTS.

THE approach of Night naturally intimidates the heart of man; its ſolemn ſilence, and its awful darkneſs creates in the benighted travellers breaſt a ſudden fear of danger when none is near, and even makes the hardy ſoldier ſtart, and ſtand aghaſt, at a ruſtling of a leaf, who, but the day before, could face undaunted the cannon's roaring and the claſh of arms. Silence and darkneſs, the friends of robbers and the beaſt of prey, are but the too convenient ſeaſons for the approach of both the ſpiritual and temporal enemies of man; yea, ſuch is the thoughts of danger in theſe dull, and dark, and dreary hours, that an infidel could almoſt pray; for, to uſe the words of a celebrated writer, "By night an atheiſt half believes a God.'

This is the ſeaſon when men is expoſed to innumerable hazards, and unleſs protected from on high, liable to the greateſt dangers. Sleep locks up his ſenſes, and renders him incapable of the leaſt reſiſtance. The bloody murderer may ſtand beſide his couch, ready to transfix the fatal dart. The devouring flames may be even burſting thro' his chamber-door, while, bound in ſleep's infatuating chains, he lies as ſenſeleſs of his danger as the child unborn. In theſe dreary hours ſuch are the vagaries of the wiſeſt brain, that the moſt ſocial breaſt frequently puts on the moſt pitileſs ſavage, or, in the words of Mr. Hervey, "Knows not the Father that begat him, and takes no notice of the friend that is as his own ſoul; the wife of his boſom may expire at his ſide, and he lies more unconcern'd than a barbarian." The bloody monſter to compaſſion, may be glutting his cruelty in the murder of his children, and he, tho' in the ſame chamber, remain as untouched at their diſmal fate as tho' he knew them not. This is the ſeaſon when ſenſe reſigns her ſeat and office, and man becomes the *captive* of each ſilly *dream*, eagerly purſues the fleeting phantom of each inventive thought, and is made, perhaps, a monarch, tho' a beggar ſtretched on a bed of ſtraw; or ſhudders at the ſight of the dangers that ſurround him, tho' all the while he lies reclining on a ſoft and eaſy couch; or is ſtarving with hunger, tho' ſurrounded with the greateſt plenty." Here it is that the intripid warrior, who never declined the battle, is ſeen to fly with intimidity before imaginary foes: it is here the abſtemious ſtoic, who contemns all the pleaſures in the field of ſenſe, is found purſuing idle pomp, and eagerly catching at the airy ſures of inventive thought." Such are the mad deluſions of the brain, while ſleep maintains its dominion over the ſenſes, and keeps our bodies locked within its chains: but too juſt a picture of theſe unhappy ſons of folly, whoſe minds are overſpread with darker ſhades, even than the duſky ſhades of night; and all the faculties of whoſe ſouls are faſter bound in folly's chains, than ever the chains of ſleep bound the limbs and ſenſes of the man repoſed within its arms.

Thus even dull night may become inſtructive and teach us the moſt important truths even to embrace and ſpend in virtue's cauſe the preſent ſhort lived day of life, that ſo we may be well prepared for that long and darkſome night, the night of death which ſoon will ſpread its awful ſhades around us all; at which deciſive period, if the ſhort and fleeting day of this life has not been ſpent and laid out in purſuits after the celeſtial wiſdom, little will all our other purſuits then ſtand us in ſtead. Such are ſome of the important truths the wiſe may learn from the dark and ſilent night: which, notwithſtanding its darkneſs and ſilence, conveys to the attentive mind inſtruction truly celeſtial and divine. Thus even night itſelf becomes inſtructive, "Nor ſport vain dreams in vain;" ſince their fleeting ſhadows, which inſtantly diſappear when morning light awakes the man, preſent to our view a near reſemblance of what this world calls happineſs and joy, whoſe higheſt ſatisfactions but too merely reſemble the empty ſhadows of each tranſitory dream, and whoſe faireſt promiſes will at the laſt as much deceive its unhappy votaries, as ever the airy viſions of the night did the man awakened from his ſlumber.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Oliver, had high words in the Council Chamber yeſterday. Mr. Wilkes told Mr. Oliver that his conduct to Mr. Lewes had been exceedingly unbecoming him as a Sheriff and a Gentleman. Mr. Oliver aſked Mr. Wilkes if he did not write things in the papers to ſet Mr. Lewes and him together? Mr. Wilkes anſwered, 'Your own conduct 'will do that ſufficiently. I ſhall give you 'no acount of any anonymous writings. Send 'to me as a Gentleman, you ſhall have an im-'mediate and full anſwer, as becomes my ho-'nour.'

Extract of a Letter from the Morea, Sept. 14.

"The Ruſſian ſhips are daily landing a number of men in different parts of the Morea, and thoſe are conſtantly joined by a number of Greeks, &c. ſo that they are very formidable; they have already attacked and plundered ſeveral rich towns, but ſhew the greateſt humanity to the people. The Ruſſian Commanders have cauſed a manifeſto of the Empreſs's to be made public; wherein ſhe declares, that ſhe looks upon it as a religious duty to free the Greeks from the Turkiſh ſlavery; and ſhe has promiſed protection and rewards to thoſe who would voluntarily enter into her army, and the ſevereſt puniſhments to thoſe who refuſe. This, added to the beſt treatment when they do inliſt, powerfully induces the Greeks to join the Ruſſian army daily, and it is thought they will ſoon be maſters of the whole Morea."

When Mr. Chancellor, the City Crier, came to aſk Mr. Wilkes to attend the Lord Mayor elect at Mercers Hall to dine, the Alderman anſwered, "Sir, it is my duty to attend all real city buſineſs, and you know how punctual I always am; but Mr. Townſend is a Gentleman I do not chuſe to break bread, much leſs to drink wine with."

It is ſaid, that in conſequence of ſome recent diſputes, a Patriotic Society, at the Weſt end of the town, will abſolutely be diſſolved.

It is reported, that a challenge was received yeſterday by a certain Sheriff, from a popular Alderman.

To the PRINTERS,

I send you an Extract from a Book, intitled, The Practice of Quietneſs, *printed one Hundred and fifty Years ago, which I hope you will inſert in your Paper, and doubt not will be acceptable to many of your People.* Your's, &c.

B. G.

Civil Quietneſs: and firſt of that which ought to be between Magiſtrate and People.

FROM this National Quietneſs abroad, we now come to Civil Quietneſs at home, that Quietneſs which David maketh mention of, *Peace within thy walls, Peace and Quietneſs*, at home among ourſelves. For what ſhall it profit us to have peace abroad, if we want peace at home? What advantage will it be unto us to be freed of the danger of a foreign enemy, if we be endamaged with inteſtine enmity? This is the glory of a kingdom when it is like unto Jeruſalem, a City or a Kingdom that is *compact together*, or *at unity within itſelf*. This *Civil Quietneſs* may be conſidered in a threefold ſubject.

1. Between the Magiſtrate and the Subject.
2. Between the Paſtor and People.
3. Between Neighbour and Neighbour.

And firſt for the firſt of theſe three, Quietneſs between the Magiſtrate and the Subject, the Apoſtle Paul doth commend it unto us, 1. Tim. 2. 1, 2, 3. *I exhort therefore, that firſt of all, ſupplications, prayers, interceſſions, and giving of thanks be made for all men, for Kings and for all that are in authority, that we may live a quiet and peaceable life in all godlineſs and honeſty, for this is good and acceptable in the ſight of God.* Where Magiſtrate and Subject both embrace quietneſs, there God is well pleaſed, truth and equity is ſure to be adminiſtred; There the *mountains* (as David ſpeaketh) *bring forth peace unto the people, and the little hills righteouſneſs to the mountains*: that is (as a learned Writer doth interpret it) *The great ones will defend their inferiours and their inferiors bleſs their ſuperiours: The Magiſtrate right the ſubject, and the ſubject reverence the Magiſtrate.* On the contrary, when the Magiſtrate & the ſubject are at variance, there is Manaſſes againſt Ephraim and Ephraim againſt Manaſſes, and both againſt Judah, both againſt the peace of the Church, both againſt the peace of the Common-wealth: therefore both Magiſtrate and Subject are to endeavour to practice Quietneſs.

The Magiſtrate muſt remember that he is the Miniſter of God for the peoples good, therefore he ſhould be of David's reſolution: *For my brethren and companions ſake, I will now ſay, Peace be within thee: becauſe of the houſe of the Lord our God, I will ſeek thy good.* Their duty ſaith *Seneca is to warrant the ſleep of their ſubjects by their own wakefulneſs, their peace by their own labour, their eaſe by their own induſtry.* The titles which Julius Pollux gave unto the Emperor Commodus, may perſwade all Magiſtrates unto quietneſs: for by reaſon of his quiet behaviour towards his ſubjects, he was ſtiled with theſe honourable titles: *The Father of the people, gentle, loving, merciful, juſt, courteous, affable, ſober, gracious*; the which Titles may learn Magiſtrates their duties for the practiſe of Quietneſs.

1. They muſt have a fatherly care of them, for they are called Nurſing Fathers; and therefore as Procopius ſaith, *They muſt do all for the ſafeguard of their people*, and (as it was ſaid of Traian) *They muſt ſo behave themſelves to their ſubjects, as fathers do to their children.*

2. They muſt be careful to maintain the peace of their ſubjects, *that under them they may lead a quiet and a peaceable life.* It was the ſingular commendation of Lewis the ninth of France, and of Engliſh Alphred and Canutus, that in their days men might travel in all places abroad in peace, and live at home in all manner of quietneſs.

3. They muſt maintain juſtice and equity among them, that none may ſuſtain injury in his perſon, name or goods. They muſt take heed that they deal not *unjuſtly, nor accept the perſon* of the wicked, but do right to the poor and fatherleſs, deliver the poor and needy, and ſave them from the hands of the oppreſſor.

4. They muſt be facil and eaſy to hear the complaints of their pooreſt ſubjects, following the example of Valerius Publicola, who is commended by Plutarch for giving eaſy acceſs and audience to all that came to ſpeak unto him, and eſpecially for that he diſdained not to hear poor mens cauſes.

5. They muſt execute juſtice againſt tranſgreſſions and treſpaſſes, *For they bear not the ſword in vain, but are appointed by God to execute wrath on them that do evil.*

6. They muſt be more inclined to *clemency* than to *cruelty*; for *cruelty* ſaith Seneca, *is a vice not of man but of beaſts, neither is there any greater enemy than cruelty unto quietneſs.* In a word, let Magiſtrates learn the practiſe of quietneſs out of that golden Table of Ptolomie Arſacides, which the Emperour Marcus Aurelius found at Thebes, which for the worthyneſs thereof that worthy Emperor cauſed every night to be laid at his beds head, and at his death gave it as a ſingular treaſure to his ſon Commodus. The Table was written in Greek characters, and contained init theſe proteſtations: *I never exalted the proud rich man, neither hated the poor juſt man; I never denied juſtice to the poor for their poverty, neither pardoned the wealthy for his riches; I never gave reward for affection, nor puniſhment upon paſſion; I never ſuffered evil to eſcape unpuniſhed, neither goodneſs unrewarded: I never denied juſtice to him that aſked it, neither mercy to him that deſerved it: I never puniſhed in anger, nor promiſed in mirth: I never did evil upon malice, neither good for covetouſneſs: I never opened my gate to the flatterer, nor mine ear to the backbiter: I always ſought to be beloved of the good and feared of the wicked: I always favoured the poor that was able to do little; and God, who was able to do much always favoured me.*

For the Subjects practice of quietneſs, it is at large preſcribed by the Apoſtle Paul, Tit. 3. 12. *Put them in mind to be ſubject to principalities and powers, to obey Magiſtrates, to be ready to every good work, to ſpeak evil of no man, to be no brawlers: but gentle, ſhewing all meekneſs to all men.* Pareus hath obſerved ſix principal duties which ſubjects owe unto the magiſtrate, for the better performance of this practice of Quietneſs.

1. *Honour* and *Reverence*: *Fear God, Honour the King*, 1. Pet. 2. 17. *The King* (ſaith S. Auguſtine) beareth the image of God, and ſo do all ſubordinate Magiſtrates: I have ſaid ye are Gods, therefore they are to be honoured, therefore they are to be reverenced. He that deſpiſeth them diſpiſeth God in them. And therefore the Lord doth expreſly forbid all unreverent thoughts and ſpeeches againſt them: *Thou ſhalt not ſpeak evil of the judge, neither ſhalt thou ſpeak amiſs of the Ruler of the people.*

2. *Subjection* and *Obedience*: *Let every ſoul be ſubject to the higher powers, for their is no power but of God; and the powers that are, are ordained of God: Whoſoever therefore reſiſteth the Magiſtrate, reſiſteth the ordinance of God; and they that reſiſt, ſhall receive unto themſelves damnation.* But what if he be an evil Magiſtrate? The wickedneſs of the Magiſtrate doth not deprive him of his right to command, neither doth it exempt the Subject from his duty to obey: we muſt *be ſubject not only to the good, but alſo to the evil and froward*, 1. Pet. 2. 18. But what if their commandement be directly againſt God's commandment? *We muſt rather obey God than man.* What? may we reſiſt in ſuch a caſe? No, but as Ambroſe teaches us, in ſuch a caſe *we may refuſe doing the fact, not the ſubmitting of ourſelves to the penalty; we mourn, not move rebellion; we may intreate, but not fight; we muſt offer our alleagance, tho' we dare not yield to wicked performance.*

3. Maintanance: *Give unto Cæſar the things that are Cæſars*, Mat. 22. 21. *Give unto all men their due, tribute to whom tribute belongeth, cuſtom to whom cuſtom belongeth*, Rom 13.

4. *Aſſiſtance*: Itai his fidelity to David muſt be our preſident for faithful aſſiſtance unto our governors: *In what place my Lord the King ſhall be, whether in life or death, even there will thy ſervant be*, 2. Sam. 15. 21.

5. *Charity* in covering and extenuating the faults of our Governors: good Shems and Japhets will cover the nakedneſs of their fathers; unquiet Chams will be blazing of the ſame a broad unto their diſgrace.

6. Prayers: *Pray for them that are in authority, that we may live a peaceable and quiet life under them:* and this prayer for Magiſtrates is ſo excellent a means to preſerve *Quietneſs*, that the Emperor Conſtantius, father of the Great Conſtantine, was wont to ſay, that *nothing did more preſerve him and his Subjects quietneſs one with another, then their daily prayers one for another.*

From the *Connecticut Courant, Dec.* 22.

A Letter to Parents.

VANITY, Sluttery, Peviſhneſs, and much more—(an excellent group) how many Females, I will not ſay Ladies, with theſe Sins hanging about them, are hurried into *Wedlock*: You who are *Parents*, can beſt determine. Theſe vile diſpoſitions! Do you blame your poor *Daughters* for them? Suffer me not to aſk the Queſtion. I am ſenſible the *World* reproaches them. All it ſhall get from me for its cenſoriouſneſs, is hard Names; I ſay it is a thoughtleſs, it is an ungrateful *World*! No, my Friends, your *Daughters* are to be pitied, but not blamed. It is *you*, with all the Spleen I am Maſter of, I ſpeak it, who deſerve the Blame, and I had almoſt ſaid, (but the Idea, of Parents, whom I am bound to revere, recurs to my Mind) Rebuke and even Reproach. Give your *Daughters* Education; thoſe flatterenly and peviſh Demons, would then be wholly caſt out, the Vain one kept within proper Limits, and *they* become the innocent, lovely *things* Nature intended them. I venture to aſſert, that cleanlineſs is always, and an eaſy diſpoſition moſt frequently, innate to the *Female* Mind. If therefore we have any *Slatterns*, any *Viragos*, it is not from their Nature that is neat, it is yielding: but from habits contracted through bad *Education*, rather through the want of *Education*. Let young *Ladies* be properly *educated*, Houſes would ceaſe to [illegible] that forbidding aſpect within Doors, the *Husband* might ſpeak without endangering [illegible] and leſs, perhaps no Vanity would be [illegible] ble to the *Sex*. Single, they would be [illegible] able, Married, the moſt endearing Comp[illegible] They would have other topics for Delig[illegible] Entertainment, than common-place Chat. [illegible] would happify not only thoſe they Marry [illegible] of conſequence be Happy themſelves; [illegible] ſides the complacency the Mind takes in k[illegible] ledge; their *Huſbands*, conſcious of their w[illegible] would ſtudy to pleaſe, to make them cont[illegible] and eaſy. And do you not wiſh your *D[illegible]ters* Happineſs? I know you do. Give t[illegible] *Education*; they will then be Happy in [illegible] World. Give them a *pious Education*, we [illegible] they may be Happy in the *next*. This Argu[illegible] I might urge; but ſhall leave to thoſe reſp[illegible]ble *Gentlemen*, whoſe buſineſs it is to incul[illegible] Religion, to unfold its Charms, and happi[illegible] Influence, as well to Parents as Children. [illegible] tering myſelf you are already convinced [illegible] *Female Education* is Important, and are re[illegible] ed you will *Educate* your Daughters with [illegible] Care; I can with Pleaſure congratulate [illegible] and ſhall, perhaps, in ſome future Letters, [illegible] in ſo laudable a Deſign. PHILOMETIS.

LONDON, October 10.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. James Wilder, of the Diligence Brig, dated at James Town in Virginia, Auguſt 19.

"In the month of March laſt, a ſcheme was p[illegible] poſed by ſome Merchants and other Gentlemen [illegible] that place, to fit out a veſſel, in order to atte[illegible] the long-wiſhed for diſcovery of the North W[illegible] paſſage. It was ſoon brought to perfection, and [illegible] fine large brig was bought, called the Diligence [illegible] every thing neceſſary being put on board, and w[illegible] manned, the command of her was given to me. [illegible] cordingly on the 4th of April we ſailed on our [illegible] tended voyage, and on the 30th entered Hudſ[illegible] Bay; we ſailed up as far as Churchill river, wh[illegible] we took on board ſome brandy and tobacco.

"On the 5th of May I ſaw a head-land bear[illegible] N. W. by N. in the lat. of 63 deg. 20 min. [illegible] made a trial of the tides, and found them to r[illegible] two miles an hour cloſe in with the land, which [illegible] believe was the flood; on the 10th day we ſail[illegible] through much ice, and was obliged to grapple wi[illegible] a piece, however, at laſt we were totally jammed u[illegible] and the wind ſetting right upon us, we were [illegible] much danger of being drove aſhore, but at laſt [illegible] grew calm, and we continued our courſe with mo[illegible] difficulty till we made Cape Dobbs, when we ente[illegible]ed Wager river, here we ſailed for four days, till [illegible] made Cape Hope, and the river being very cl[illegible] of the large pieces of ice, and a ſtrong current f[illegible] ting in, we were all in hopes that we were now i[illegible] the deſired paſſage, but after bearing to the N. a[illegible] by W, for two days longer, we found to our diſap[illegible] pointment that we were in a ſpacious bay, as w[illegible] could now find neither ebb nor flood, and ver[illegible] deep water all along the ſhore.

"We now imagined that we had overſhot th[illegible] Strait, but, after ſeven days fruitleſs efforts to fin[illegible] it out, we were obliged to abandon the enterprize[illegible] ſenſible that there is a paſſage by the increaſe o[illegible] the tides; but it is in my opinion almoſt alway[illegible] frozen up, and generally impaſſable.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15.

Extract of a Letter from Cheſter, November 10.

"On Thurſday night laſt, the 5th inſtant, the inha[illegible]bitants of this city were thrown into the utmoſt con[illegible]ſternation by an inſtantaneous ſhock, ſuppoſed at firſ[illegible] to have been occaſioned by the violence of an earth[illegible]quake, as the houſes in every quarter of the town were ſhook to their foundations.

The preceding day a quantity of gunpowder, upwards of eight hundred pounds weight, had been depoſited in a ware-houſe in Watergate-ſtreet, under a building, known by the name of Eaton's Room, in which one Williams, the maſter of a Puppet ſhow, had for ſome time paſt exhibited his performances. The company which theſe idle amuſements had drawn together on the fatal evening was very great (may ſuch another evening never be known any where) and in the midſt of their merriment, the powder, by what accident is not known, took fire, and in a moment moſt of the unhappy people were buried under a prodigious heap of ruins; ſome were thrown into the neighbouring courts, ſcorched, contuſed, and a few, but very few, had the good fortune to eſcape with no other hurt than a ſlight burn, or a ſmall ſcratch.

It is impoſſible to come at the knowledge of the exact number of thoſe who ſhared in this ſhocking calamity; the account on which we can moſt depend is, that the killed, and thoſe ſince dead, amount to 23; and thoſe that were much burnt, contuſions, or broken limbs, to 80, moſt of which are likely to recover. Williams himſelf, his wife, and three or four of the ſame family, are of the number of the dead.

A Leather Fire-Bucket was loſt at the late Fire by the Roap-Walk, mark'd *John Webb*. Whoever has found the ſame is deſir'd to inform ſaid Webb or the Printers hereof.

Boſton, Feb. 8, 1773.

LIVERPOOL.

Extract of another Letter from Chester, Nov. 10.

I have seen and talked with a black Man, who was in the Room at the Time of the Accident; he is miserably burnt, as are all those that are saved. The Account he gave me was, that he perceived a blue Fire under the Floor, and in an Instant the Bui'ding blew up, and they were all in the Air jumbled together. He says he recovered his Senses when in the Air, and is certain he must have ascended very high, as he was long in coming down, and that he fell upon some Persons, which prevented his being killed.

"There was a Couple destroyed, who had from their Infancy entertained a mutual Affection, and were designed by their Parents, for each other. The young Man was a very promising Youth, but I hope they are now in an Union from which they can never be severed; the Parents of both are distracted: The young Woman was an only Daughter, and would have had a handsome Fortune."

St. GEORGE's, (*in Granada*) October 24.

A few days ago died here, *James Forbon*, Esq; in the 127th year of his age. He was born at Bourdeaux in 1645, arrived in the West-Indies in 1694, married at St. Kitts and removed from thence to Martinico, where he remained 30 years, and has remained 48 years in this Island. He retained his eye-sight to his 117th year, and enjoyed good health and a cheerful disposition 'till within a few days of his death. He was undoubtedly the oldest man that ever died in the West-Indies; and, had he resided in a climate more favourable to longevity, he might, in all probability, have attained the age of the famous Jenkins or Parr, the former of whom lived 169 years, and the latter above a century and a half.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.

We have had very moderate weather all this winter till Thursday last, when we had a fall of rain and snow, which cleared up excessive cold, and has filled our river with so much ice, that all navigation is at a stand.

NEW-YORK, *January* 28.

THE Master of a Vessel arrived at Virginia from Havre de Grace, reports, that the King of Prussia's taking Possession of the City of Dantzick had given great Umbrage to the Court of France, and that it was every Day expected War would be declared against that Monarch; which in all Probability, will involve Europe in the same Calamity.

At the Supreme Court held for the City and County of New-York, which ended last Saturday, the following Prisoners were tried, viz. John Thorp of this City, Blacksmith, for the Murder of his Wife, Elizabeth, and John Dailey, for robbing a Sloop belonging to Capt. Harris of New-London, who were found Guilty, and sentenced to be executed on Friday the 12th of February.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.

The following Prisoners have been tried and found guilty of the Crimes with which they were charged, viz. John Smith, William Holbert, Joseph Bill, Parker, Gill Belcher, John Wall Lovely, John Smith received Sentence of Death.——We hear, he is to be executed the 6th Day of February next.

NEWPORT, February 1.

Last Sunday night se'nnight arrived Capt. William Sweet, in 34 days from the Grenades, who informs that the English troops at St. Vincent were very sickly and died fast; that the Caraibs of St. Vincent had poisoned the water of the rivers, on which account the English were obliged to send a great distance for water both for the fleet and the army;——that the Caraibs made frequent sallies from the hills and mountains, upon, and killed numbers of their English enemies; and that it is very doubtful whether the island can be subdued by the force now there, as the natives have retreats almost inaccessible to any enemy whatever. (1)

Last Saturday a poor widow woman named Markham, was found dead in a house where she had lived, at the upper part of the town: 'Tis supposed she died in a fit, as no marks of violence could be discovered.

PROVIDENCE, January 30.

Since our last Capt. Samuel Dunn arrived here from Cape Francois, which he left the 4th Instant, and informs, that it was reported there, when he sailed, that many of the Planters at St. Vincents were disposing of their Estates, in order to quit the Island, on Account of the War with the Caraibs.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.

One Night last Week as Mrs. Clark, a Midwife at the North-End, was going home, being slippery, fell down and broke one of her Legs.

A Woman named Lewis, once a Nurse, one Day last Week fell into the Fire and was so burnt that her Life is despaired of: Had not the Fire been timely discovered the House would have been burnt with her therein.

We hear from Hingham, that one Day the Week before last, Mr. Daniel Burrell and Mr. [Marshal Lincoln, going a Gunning in a small Canoe, to the Duck Rocks at Cohasset, the Canoe oversetted and they were both drowned.—Marshal Lincoln served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Crafts of this Town, and lately free.

The Papers by the last Mail from the Southward, are not of so late a date as those by the Hartford Post of Thursday.

Last Wednesday a Committee of the honorable House of Representatives waited on his Excellency the Governor with the following Message.

May it please your Excellency,

THE House of Representatives having directed the Secretary to inform them, Whether you have been pleas'd to give your Assent to the Grants lately made to the Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. And it appearing that your Excellency has not yet done it, It is their Request that you would be pleas'd to make known to them the Difficulty (if any there be) in your Excellency's Mind, which prevents your assenting to said Grants.

The People without Doors are universally alarm'd with the Report that Salaries are fixed to the Offices of the said Justices, by Order of the Crown; and an unusual Delay to confirm the Grants now made, is judg'd by this House to be a sufficient Apology for this Enquiry.

To which His Excellency was pleas'd to send the following ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I HAVE received Information, that his Majesty has been pleased to Order, that Salaries shall be allowed to the Justices of the Superior Court, and that such Salaries shall continue so long as those Justices shall reside within the Province, and whilst they are absent from it with his Majesty's Leave; but I have no Information that any Warrants for the Payment of such Salaries have been issued. I therefore did not give an immediate Assent to the Grants which you have made for their Services the Year past, as the Warrants, if they should hereafter be transmitted, may include Part of the same Time for which your Grants are made, but thought it most adviseable to consider of some Precaution to prevent all Claim from the Province for any Services for which the Justices may also be entitled to a Salary from the King. I hope therefore a short Delay which has been occasioned by a Regard to your Interest, as well as by a Sense of my Duty to his Majesty, will not be thought unnecessary.

Province-House, T. HUTCHINSON.
Feb. 4, 1773. vid pa. 239.

Thursday sen'night the General Assembly made choice of the following Civil Officers for the Year ensuing, *viz.*

The Hon. *Harrison Gray*, Esq; Treasurer and Receiver General.

The Hon. *Thomas Cushing*, Esq; Commissary-General.

The Hon. *James Russell*, Esq; Impost-Officer.

Truckmaster for Fort *Pownall*, Mr. *Jedediah Prebble*, jun.

His Majesty's Council have made choice of the Rev. Mr. *Charles Turner*, jun. of Duxbury, to preach the Sermon on the Anniversary Election the last Wednesday in May next.

On Monday Morning last, departed this Life, Mrs MARGARET SPOONER, Relict of Mr. JOHN SPOONER late of Boston, Merchant, deceased, a Lady of a most amiable Disposition, Daughter of his Honor the Lieut Governor: Her Remains were decently interr'd on Friday Afternoon.

On Thursday January 7th died at Hingham, in the 53d Year of her Age, Mrs. Hannah Barker, Wife of Capt. Francis Barker, eldest Daughter of Capt. John Thaxter, deceased, and Grand-Daughter of the Hon. Samuel Thaxter, Esq; deceased.—A Woman who for many Years had been in a lingering, declining and consumptive State; but within the Space of one or two Months past, her Constitution had been uncommonly infringed by Sickness, Pains and Troubles (which every one may naturally suppose were too burdensome for such a weak Nature to sustain) and her Strength failing, she made an Exit, and is no more seen.—She descended of a pious and honorable Family, and has ever retained those Examples and Rules of Piety which were infused into Her at the Age of Discretion: Her Life was exemplary, and her Conduct agreeable to the Rules of Morality.—She was a constant Attendant on religious Exercises till her infirm State of Health prevented.—As a Wife she was obedient and agreeable,—as a Mother tender and compassionate, and one imposed on her Children the Observances of the Rules of Virtue and Morality.—In the Bloom and Flower of Life, she felt the heavy Strokes of a providential Hand (in the Loss of four Children in one Week and other Misfortunes) but she was patient and bore them with Christian Fortitude.—She was liberal to the Poor and Necessitous, and a Mother to the Afflicted.—Her Conversation was sociable and instructing,— her Carriage worthy of Imitation,—and her Advices beneficial to all who were favoured with the same. "The Memory of the Just is blessed."

DIED.] Mrs. Susanna Freeman, Consort of Deacon Philip Freeman.—Mrs. Margaret Patteshall, Widow.—Miss Sally Jackson, Daughter of Mr. Thomas Jackson.—Mrs. Susanna Helyer, Wife of Mr. Helyer, Blockmaker.—Mrs. Hannah Gyles, Wife of Mr. Edward Gyles, jun. Painter.—Nine Children at the Alms-House.

Died at Braintree, Dr. Henry Turner, aged 58 Years.

At Roxbury last Friday, Mr. Benjamin Curtis, Hatter. Aged 51.

At Concord, Mrs. Lydia Whiting, Wife of Thomas Whiting, Esq; of that Place, and Daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Parker, of Dracut.

Died at Easton on Friday last, Mrs. Susannah Brett, aged 94 Years.

At East Haddam in Connecticut, Rev. Diodate Johnson.

On Wednesday next,

At ELEVEN o'Clock,
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street.

A variety of House Furniture,

among which are,

A Very good Eight Day Clock, Chairs, Tables, Looking Glasses, Chest of Draws, Desks, Bureaus, Kitchen Furniture, Plate, &c.

Also, a few ENGLISH GOODS.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY next, XI o'Clock.

Frazier & Geyer,

Beg Leave to acquaint the Public, That they have Imported in the last Vessels from ENGLAND and SCOTLAND,

An Assortment of WINTER GOODS,

Among which are,

A very fine Assortment of Broad-Cloths, German Serges, Lambskins, Bearskins, Ratteens, Forrest-Cloths, Hunters, Plains, Baizes, Duffils, Coatings, Flannels, Swanskins and Bed Blankets; among the last mentioned are a few Pair very fine and large. Also, a general Assortment of other Goods suitable for all Seasons: All which will be sold by Wholesale, at their Store the Corner of Wing's-Lane, at a very low Advance for Cash or short Credit; and by Retail, for ready Money only, as cheap as at any Shop or Store in Town. Many Articles in the LADIES Way for little more than the Sterling Cost.

N. B. A few Boxes of best London double glazed 18, and 21 Inch Pipes by the Box or single Groce.

TO BE LETT,

And entered upon the beginning of April next,

A large FARM lying in the Town of *Brookfield*, about a Mile from the Meeting-House, containing between 3 and 400 Acres of good Pasturing, Plowing, Mowing, and Orcharding, now in the occupation of Mr. *John Wait*, Innholder in said Town: There is on said Farm, a large double House, two large Barns, &c. Any Person inclining to Hire it, or take it on any other Terms, may know further by applying to DUNCAN INGRAHAM, in *Concord*:

Who has for SALE,

A large Assortment of English and West-India GOODS, by Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as at any Store in *Boston*.

N. B. *Good Hogshead Hoops, Lumber and Grain of all Sorts, will be received as payment for goods.*

TO BE SOLD,

A Negro Woman about 22 Years of age, as good a House Negro as any in America; a kind Temper for a family of Children, being sold for no other Reason, than that her Master is Remov'd to the Country, and she being incapable of Country work; any Person inclining to purchase said Negro, may have her on trial a Month or fix Weeks. Enquire of the Printer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON, FEB. 6, 1773.

Entered In. Adams from Cape-Nichola,

Cleared Out. Hulme and Skinner for North-Carolina, Squire for New-Haven, Miller for New-London, Smith for Maryland, Butler for Esequibo, Clist and Breeding for West Indies.

Outward Bound. Guliker and Davis for West-Indies, Vesey for New-Providence, Arnold for Halifax, Sampson for N. Carolina, Kent for Virginia.

On the late Death of a young Lady.

'TIS done! and the glad soul has wing'd her flight
From grief and gloom, to happiness and light;
Polly no more shall pain or sickness know,
For gentle death has clos'd the scene of woe;
Lock'd the fair virgin in his icy arms,
And triumphs o'er a world of faded charms
Affrighted at his touch, see beauty flie,
Pale grows the cheek, and dim the sparkling eye;
Those lips that late cou'd every care beguile,
Have lost their rubies and forgot to smile;
And what was once with softest musick hung,
Depriv'd of motion, lies a lifeless tongue.
View this, ye fair! nor be of charms too vain,
They flie with sickness and they fade with pain;
Relentless death nor charms nor youth can move,
Deaf to the cries of beauty and of love;
Or *Polly* yet had blest the happier plains.
Stranger to sickness, and exempt from pains;
For she had all the nicest wish cou'd form
To please the senses, or the soul to charm:
The best good nature, and the sweetest grace,
The strictest virtue and the fairest face;
Blest in her conduct, to herself approv'd,
Admir'd by all, and not by few belov'd. A. B.

vid pa. 225. V vid pa. 228. ¶ See proceedings of the Towns, under Tea in the Index
¶ vid pa. 156. (1) vid pa. 225—238. 261, 265, 269, 273.

[The following is inserted by desire of a Correspondent.]

From the MORNING CHRONICLE.

The following lines, which I copied from a pane of glass at an Inn at Dover, may serve to shew that however contemptible our countrymen generally return from their travels, some of them leave England with the disposition of a true Englishman. Your humble servant,

DENTATUS.

YE Cliffs, where wide-resounding o'er the main,
Triumphant freedom wakes her sacred strain;
Ye plains, where plenty pours her lavish horn,
And innocence salutes each smiling morn;
A long farewel! To distant climes I go,
Virtue my guide, and fortune still my foe.
Yet if one moment soft Italia's lyre
Extinguish in my breast stern honor's fire,
If Gallia damp, with her insidious art
The native freedom of a British heart;
Instant and dreadful be my final doom,
My fate unpitied, and a wave my tomb.

T. D.

From the GOSPEL MAGAZINE.

Grace triumphant, in the experience and latter sayings of ✝ *A. who departed from this vale of tears into the joy of her adorable Saviour, Oct. 29, 1770.*

Ætat. 50.

THE Lord, who is rich in mercy to his chosen people, delivered her, in the latter part of her life, from that legal fear and despondency she had long been burdened with for want of a due conviction of the infinite and everlasting love of her precious Redeemer towards her, though she would frequently say, that she knew the Lord was still with her, and had set his love upon her. She was when very young stirred up to a constant attendance on and delight in hearing the word, under which having been convinced that she deserved the wrath of God and eternal punishment for original and actual sin, she afterwards experienced refreshing manifestations of the divine favour, it being made a means of conveying much comfort and strength to her trembling soul; for she confessed that she sat under sermons as a condemned malefactor, as a mourner in Zion, utterly unworthy of that mercy which was all her hope, and all her plea. Notwithstanding which dejection of soul, she used often, with a blessed confidence, to repeat some lines similar to these:

Jesus is my righteousness,
My spotless robe, my glorious dress:
Because his mercy CANNOT fail,
I shall never be in hell.

Finding her outward tabernacle tending to dissolution, she desired a visit from those ministers under whose preaching the good Providence of her Covenant God had placed her for about three years before her death, though observed at the same time, that she had not the least reliance or expectation of solid comfort from man, but considered ministers as blessed instruments in the hand of the Lord the Spirit for conveying the glorious enlivening truths of the everlasting gospel effectally to the consciences of believers, when once awakened by Almighty sovereign grace from a death of trespasses and sins.—She used often to bewail with sorrow and self-condemnation her many backslidings from the God of her life, was made deeply sensible of the vileness and corruption of her desperately wicked and deceitful heart, and sought only for comfort, strength, and full salvation in Jesus, esteeming it the highest act of mercy, should the Lord vouchsafe at last to bring such an unworthy rebellious sinner as herself to glory. Amongst other things relative to her state, she told a pious clergyman who first attended her, that she relied wholly and independently on the blood and righteousness of the Lord Jesus Christ for salvation, and acceptance at the bar of God.—He said many encouraging things to her, and directed her to look to the Rock of ages, the dying Lamb of God as her only sure foundation, her unfailing anchor in time and eternity; and implored the Lord, by importunate and fervent prayer, to grant that her spiritual strength (her inward man) might be increased and renewed in proportion as her outward man decayed. Much consolation was likewise afforded her by means of a visit from another eminent minister, whose discourse with and prayers for her the Lord was pleased to answer and bless to the refreshment of her soul.

The Lord evidenced that he is a God that heareth prayer; and waiteth to be gracious; for during the whole of her last illness he broke in upon her soul with a sweet sense of his presence, and a lively confidence of her being the object of redeeming love. He also gave her a chearful resignation of her five children (now about to be deprived of their kind and tender parent) to the protection and blessing of her heavenly Father, and to the future care of their surviving earthly one, whose indulgence towards them she expressed her confidence of, and who will ever mourn in her the loss of a dear and affectionate wife, her children that of a parent ever solicitous for their true happiness, and her friends that of a chearful and edifying companion. She said to her sister-in-law, that 'the Lord had taken away all doubt & fear concerning her salvation;' and with humble patient resignation told the endeared partner of her troubles through life, 'that she had no desire to live, nor wished to return back again to the world, being weaned from the love of it:' but herein submitted to the Lord's will concerning her. And as though she was made sensible that the ever lasting and immutable purposes of the Lord concerning her were now accomplished, she observed, 'It is best for me to depart at this time, and be with Christ,' or to that effect. Inquiring by name for several of her children by (those dear pledges which had often been the subject of her private addresses to the throne of grace) she was asked by a person present, if they should be called to her? Her answer was, No: but earnestly prayed for the Lord's blessing upon them. After which mentioning her husband by an endearing appelation she said, 'I am going to Abraham's bosom, where I know he will ere long follow me; there we shall meet again, never to part any more.'---At another time, calling her youngest son to her, 'Billy, God bless you, and make you a good man when I am dead and gone.' In an interval of sense the Lord was pleased to afford her between her delirious wandrings, she said to her husband (amongst other sweet expressions not recollected) 'Did we but know the height and depth of the love of God to poor sinners, we should be lost in love and amazement!' Concurring with her in the truth of the observation, and in the immense debt of gratitude due for such unparallelled unmerited goodness through our dear Redeemer's infinate atonement and righteousness purchased for and applied to his church, she was immediately disposed to give all the glory to free grace, saying, 'We cannot have even a desire to love God, unless he gives us that desire---All is of God.'---She remarked at another time with joy, 'How happy was it for her, that the work of the Lord respecting her salvation was not *then* to be done at a time when she had such great conflicts to struggle with' (satan having thrust sore at her, as she signified) and being greatly convulsed between whiles, dying very hard, as she foretold)---On Sunday evening, being that before her death, she desired her husband to be called to her; who coming up she would fain have expressed something to him that seemed to distress and trouble her mind, but was not able; whereupon he endeavoured to comfort and encourage her by directing her view to Christ as her actual Saviour, who had wrought out a compleat salvation for her, labouring at the same time to confirm her faith in him.---Her answer was, 'He *has* saved me,' which appear to have been the last words she spoke, thereby setting her seal to the Lord's faithfulness and truth.---She changed for death and became speechless the same evening between ten & eleven o'clock, and at *one* the next day resigned her spirit into the hands of her dear and ever-blessed Redeemer, and and has now joined the triumphant host of saints and angels before the throne, whose heaven of heavens it will be (casting down their crowns) to exalt redeeming, dying, rising love, and to ascribe salvation, glory, honour and blessing to HIM that sits upon the throne and to the LAMB for ever and ever. Amen, and Amen!

May the same eternal and Almighty Spirit, who was her guide and conductor through this howling wilderness, mercifully assist and influence all the children of God, and enable them, by continually looking to Jesus, and by watchfulness unto prayer, to be as men waiting for the glorious second appearing of the Bridegroom; may they be cloathed with the spotless robe of Christ's righteousness: and after having, by the effectual operations of divine grace, finished their militant course through this short and transitory life, may they have an abundant entrance administered unto them into the inheritance of the saints in light, through Jesus Christ, their ever-adorable Lord and Saviour. Even so, Come Lord Jesus, come quickly. Amen.

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* It is somewhat remarkable that she was translated to glory about a month after that eminent and laborious servant of Christ, the Rev. Mr. Whitefield, who might be stiled her spiritual father, having heard some of his first sermons with great profit and delight.

TO BE SOLD

At the nett Sterling Cost without any Charges,

At the Store late occupied by Mr. WARD NICHOLAS BOYLESTON, next Door to Mr. FRANCIS GREEN's,

A very large and valuable Assortment of *English* and *India* GOODS, suited to all Seasons, and too many to be enumerated.

Likewise to be Sold enquire at said Store,

Four valuable Negro Slaves, that can be well recommended: Two very good Chaise Horses, a neat light Chariot, and a two Wheel'd Chaise, also several Pieces of rich and fashionable House Furniture, &c. &c. &c. *January* 25th 1773.

ALL Persons indebted for this Paper, whose Accounts have been above Twelve Months standing are requested to make immediate *Payment.*

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

Price Two Shillings.

And Sold by THOMAS LEVERETT, in Cornhill,

'Breaking of Bread,' in Remembrance of the dying Love of CHRIST, a Gospel Institution.

FIVE SERMONS.

In which the Institution is explained; a general Observance of it recommended and enforced; Objections answer'd; and such Difficulties, Doubts and Fears, relative to it, particularly mentioned and removed, which have too commonly discouraged some from an Attendance at it, and proved to others a Source of Discomfort, in the Regard they have endeavoured to pay to it.

By CHARLES CHAUNCY, D. D.

Pastor of the first Church of Christ in BOSTON.

N. B. A few of Dr. CHAUNCY's View of Episcopacy, as exhibited from the Fathers of the christian Church, until the close of the second Century, may be had at the same Place.

Jonathan Williams, jun.

RESPECTFULLY ACQUAINTS THE PUBLIC,

That he has received by the last Vessels,

An Additional Assortment of

Superfine BROAD-CLOTHS

of the most fashionable Colours at present worn in LONDON, which he flatters himself will fully answer every Gentleman's Expectation who will please to favour him with a Visit.

As well as superfine he has a good Assortment all other CLOTHS, which he will sell exceeding Cheap.

AT HIS CLOTH-STORE,

In Ann-street, below the Draw-bridge, and directly opposite the Drum-maker's at the Head of Barrett's Wharf, for

READY *MONEY* ONLY.

He sells also all Kinds of ENGLISH GOODS, at the very lowest Advance for Cash, at his Shop in said Street; where constant Attendance is given and the smallest Favour gratefully Acknowledged.

IMPORTED

In sundry Vessels lately arriv'd from ENGLAND, by

Smith & Atkinson,

And now Opening at their Store in KING-STREET,

A large and very general Assortment of Piece Goods, suitable for the

FALL TRADE

which would be equally tedious and unnecessary to enumerate here, these Goods have been purchased on the best Terms, and will be Sold

(By WHOLESALE ONLY,)

At such Rates as may encourage all Traders in Town and Country, as well those who usually Import their Goods as others to apply for such Articles as may be needful to compleat their Assortments, there being at all Seasons at the above Store, a great Variety of Piece GOODS.—— Due Encouragement will be given to those who pay ready Money.

N. B. Gun-powder, *English* Sail Duck, best *Salesbury* Pig Iron.

POT-ASH KETTLES

Cast in *Salesbury*, from the best Mountain Ore. t. f.

Abraham Hunt,

TAKES this Method of informing the Public, That he undertakes to Refine Wines in the most effectual Manner, and in Case they should be upon the Fret, to restore them to their former quiet State: Likewise to rack off and refine Cyders in the best Manner. Also to Bottle Wine in the best Manner.

N. B. Said Hunt has to sell at his Cellar under the Old Brick Meeting House, excellent Madeira Fyal, and Teneriff Wines, by the Pipe or Quarter Cask.——— and may be spoke with at his Dwelling-House, opposite the Hon. *James Bowdoin's* Esq;

Printed by *Green* and *Russell* in *Queen-Street.*